

ABSTRACT

Subject matter includes exemplary methods of reversible diffusion-based compression and an exemplary compression engine. In one implementation, a reversible diffusion function is applied to decrease high spatial frequency pixel values in an image or a prediction error image residue and to smooth variances between adjacent pixel values. An exemplary reversible diffusion function can increase data compression without loss of high frequency information yet operate with online encoders and decoders that lack significant processing power. An exemplary method transforms the data to make the data more amenable to compression schemes that utilize entropy transforms as an intermediate processing step, for example, prior to Huffman coding.